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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONN. H'S QUAY.



ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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For the
Year ended 31st December, 1963.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Civic Centre,
Wepre Drive,
CONNAH'S QUAY.

14th October, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Connah's Quay Urban District for the year 1963.


The estimated population for mid-Year 1963 is 8,740, an increase of 120 on the figure for 1962. The birth and death rates are based on this estimated mid-year population.

For estimating birth and death rates for comparison with rates from other Districts and the rates for England and Wales, a comparability factor is given by the Registrar General, allowance being made for the age and sex distribution in the District. This factor in 1963 being 0.92 for births and 1.55 for deaths.

The total number of births during 1963 was 196 giving an adjusted birth rate of 21.8 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 19.2 in 1962 and with the birth rate of 18.2 for England and Wales for 1963.

The number of deaths during the year was 74 as compared with 81 in 1962, giving a death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 13.1 for the district in 1962, and a rate of 12.2 for England and Wales for the year under review.

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1963, giving a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 20.9 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales during the year, and a rate of 11.4 per 1,000 live births in this District during 1962.



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Of the 74 deaths during the year, 33 occurred from disease of the heart and circulatory system, i.e., 44.6% of all deaths. Cancer accounted for 17 deaths, i.e., 23.0% of all deaths. Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases accounted for 13 deaths, i.e., 17.6% of all deaths. So that these 3 main groups of disease i.e., disease of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and respiratory infections accounted for 85.1% of the deaths.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with a death rate for England and Wales of 56 per 1,000,000 population for respiratory tuberculosis and 7 per 1,000,000 population for other forms of tuberculosis.

There was 1 death due to cancer of the lungs and bronchus, giving a death rate of 114 per 1,000,000 population compared with a rate of 519 per 1,000,000 population for England and Wales; and 16 deaths from other forms of cancer giving a death rate of 1830 per 1,000,000 population compared with a death rate of 1658 per 1,000,000 population for England and Wales.

There was an increase in the fresh cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, 2 in 1962 to 6 in the year under review, and during 1963 notifications were received of 3 cases of pneumonia and 1 case of scarlet fever.

The milk, ice-cream, water and swimming bath samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

To conclude Lady and Gentlemen, I must thank all members of your health Committee for their continued support, and in particular your Chairman, Councillor Mr. Morley Thomas, M.B.E., who was particularly helpful during the year. I should also like to thank your Clerk Mr. L. Williams and indeed all your Officials, who gave me their continued and willing help during the year.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record my thanks to your Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stoddard, for his help during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

A. CATHCART
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area 4,218 acres.
 Population 8,740.
 Rateable Value £1720,694.
 Product of Penny Rate ... £7,169.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Urban District of Connah's Quay is on the South West Bank of the River Dee.

The climate is temperate in all seasons, making the winter somewhat mild and giving the District a healthy aspect.

There is very little unemployment in the District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>1960.</u>		<u>1961.</u>		<u>1962.</u>		<u>1963.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Live Births.	185		185		176		196	
Legitimate.	89	91	90	88	89	81	102	91
Illegitimate.	2	3	2	5	1	5	2	1

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Connah's Quay.	21.4	20.6	19.2	21.8
England & Wales.	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

STILL BIRTHS - RATE PER 1, 000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS.

Connah's Quay.	26.3	25.0	22.2	15.1
England & Wales.	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Connah's Quay.	43.2	27.0	11.4	15.5
England & Wales.	21.7	21.4	20.7	20.9

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

Total.	77	75	81	74
Connah's Quay, - rate.	13.2	12.5	13.1	13.1
England & Wales, - rate.	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES.

<u>YEAR.</u>	<u>CONNAH'S QUAY.</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES.</u>
1958.	19.2	16.4
1959.	21.6	16.5
1960.	21.4	17.1
1961.	20.6	17.4
1962.	19.2	18.0
1963	21.8	18.2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH RATES.

<u>YEAR.</u>	<u>CONNAH'S QUAY.</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES.</u>
1958.	12.7	11.5
1959.	12.4	11.7
1960.	13.2	11.5
1961.	12.5	12.0
1962.	13.1	11.9
1963.	13.1	12.2

	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Number of deaths from all causes:-	40	34	74
Deaths from Cancer of the Lungs & Bronchus:-	1	-	1
Deaths from other forms of Cancer:-	9	7	16

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1963.
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH.</u>	Sex.	Total All Ages.	Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 1 year.	<u>AGE IN YEARS.</u>								75 and over.
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	
10.Malignant Neoplasm, stomach.	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Malignant Neoplasm, breast.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
17.Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18.Coronary Disease, angina.	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
19.Hypertension with heart disease.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
20.Other heart disease.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21.Other circulatory disease.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
22.Influenza.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
23.Pneumonia.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
24.Bronchitis.	M	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.Congenital Malformations.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.Motor vehicle accidents.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.All other accidents.	M	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.Suicide.	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	40	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	5	8	15	8
	F	34	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	5	7	6	12

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: Doctor A. Cathcart, M.B., Ch. B.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. and Hy.

Public Health Inspector: Mr. C. Stoddard, M.A.P.H.I.

Qualifications:

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of the S.I.E.J.B.
- (b) Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for inspection of meat and other foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector: Mr. K.W. Hill.

Clerk: Miss. J. Roberts.

The Pupil Public Health Inspector passed the Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board during 1962.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Buckley Urban District Council, Hawarden Rural District Council, and Overton Rural District Council, and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Health Inspector is full time and is responsible for the supervision of refuse collection and salvage, work under the Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Food and Drugs Act, Prevention of Damage by pests Act, 1949, Pet Animals Act, Slaughter of Animals Acts, Clean Air Act, and is responsible for inspections under the Factories Act, 1937.

LABORATORY FACILITIES:

1. Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway.
2. Royal Infirmary, Chester.
3. Public Health Laboratory Service, City Hospital, Chester.
4. Messrs. Ruddock and Sherratt, Public Analyst, Watergate Street, Chester.

NURSING IN HOME:

The nursing of non-infectious sick is provided by the Flintshire County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1948. Home help is provided in the District.

CLINICS:

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was held weekly at the Drill Hall, Connah's Quay, where a voluntary staff assist in the distribution of welfare foods, until the opening of the new Clinic at the Civic Centre, Wepre Drive, Connah's Quay, at the end of the year.

HOSPITALS:

1. The Liverpool Hospital Regional Board (which includes Chester)
2. Clwyd and Deeside Management Committee.

MEALS ON WHEELS:

A meals on wheels service supplies hot meals to elderly people twice a week.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER:

The following report on the water supply in the area has been supplied by Messrs. Ward Ashcroft and Parkman - Water Engineers to the Council.

The supply of water to the Urban District of Connah's Quay is derived from two sources:-

- (a) Bulk supplied purchased from the Birkenhead Corporation Water Department.
- (b) Water from gathering grounds within the Urban District.

As from 1st, April, 1963 the Council's own source of supply and treatment plant were abandoned and the whole of the supply since that date has been taken direct from the Birkenhead Corporation (now Wirral Water Board) Aqueduct.

During the first two months of 1963, the abnormally severe weather caused fairly extensive damage and although supplies were not seriously interfered with full meter records are not available.

Using estimated figures for these months, the total amount of water supplied during the year was 11,249,000 gallons from the local source and 125,694,000 gallons from the bulk supply.

So far as we are aware, all the population of the District, with the exception of those two farms mentioned in previous reports, are provided with a water supply direct to their houses.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY:-

The water from Birkenhead Corporation, as supplied to the Urban District, is derived from an upland gathering ground on the Denbigh moors near Cerrigydrudion, and is impounded in Lake Alwen, on leaving the lake the water is treated with alum and passed through pressure filters. After

filtration, lime is injected to boost the P.H. It is then chlorinated and de-chlorinated, and on arrival in Connah's Quay, there is just a trace element of chloramines present. The water is soft and without taste or smell, and bacteriological reports on samples taken from the District are satisfactory.

The Birkenhead Alwen supply is interconnected with the Birkenhead Dee supply at Pen-Gwladys, Connah's Quay, and when necessary it is possible to supply the whole of the Urban District with the treated Dee water.

The local gathering ground is situated by Broad Oak and is comprised of 11 acres of freshly planted woodland. The water is collected from this land and adjoining fields by a system of under drains which discharge into a small collecting tank at the rear of a chemical house. As the water passes under the chemical house, it is treated with Alumina Ferric and Sodium Aluminate. The dosage is altered according to the weather conditions. The water then passes through 4 small screening tanks into a settling tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, from there into a second settling tank of 250,000 gallons capacity. The water is lifted out of the 250,000 gallon tank by a 2" centrifugal pump and sent through two pressure filters and a base exchange softening plant to a 100,000 gallon freshwater tank, from which it gravitates to the town. Before reaching this freshwater tank, the water is treated with chlorine the dosage being in accordance with the demand made by the micro-organisms in the water. Bacteriological samples of the raw water show a high rate of pollution, which is due to husbandry of adjoining fields. To maintain the bacteriological purity of the water delivered to the District, the chlorine dosage is regulated to maintain at least .2 p.p.m. chlorine in the freshwater tank, and daily checks are made in different parts of the District to ensure that even at the extremities of the distribution system there is always a trace of chlorine.

Bacteriological samples taken in the District are satisfactory. The water is soft and clear, with a slightly chlorinous taste and smell. The P.H. is constant, viz. 7.3.

A total of 46 samples of water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory during the year and the reports on the treated water were satisfactory.

THE FOLLOWING ARE COPIES OF 4 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample 1 House tap - Englefield Ave., Connah's Quay, 6.3.63.
 Sample 2 House tap - Mold Road, Connah's Quay, 6.3.63.
 Sample 3 Rockliffe Lane, public supply, 6.6.63.
 Sample 4 Tap - 59, High Street, Connah's Quay, 5.9.63.

ANALYSIS:-

	<u>Sample 1.</u>	<u>Sample 2.</u>	<u>Sample 3.</u>	<u>Sample 4.</u>
Appearance.	Clear & Colourless.	Colourless Slight Deposit.	Clear & Colourless.	Clear & Colourless.
Odour.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH.	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.8
	- PARTS PER MILLION -			
Total Solids	77	71	80	94
Nitrogen as free & Saline Ammonia.	0.20	0.18	0.0	0.00
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia.	0.02	0.03	0.0	0.00
Nitrogen as Nitrites.	Trace	Trace	Nil	fair trace.
Nitrogen as Nitrates.	1.0	1.0	1.0	Less than 1.0
Chlorides as Cl.	15	16	17	12.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hrs at 27° C.	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5
Total Hardness	28	29	26	27
Temporary Hardness	10	11	16	12
Permanent Hardness	18	18	10	15
Alkalinity	10	11	16	12
Free Chlorine	0.11	0.12	Nil	Nil
Potassium as K.	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	-	-	-	Less than 0.025
Cyanides & Thiocyanates.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals.	Nil	Negligible	Nil	Nil

OPINIONS:-

- SAMPLE 1 The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory, and it does not contain any significant quantity of metals in solution or suspension. The water has aggressive characteristics and will cause rusting in a cast iron main. If the main freezes it may be expected that some of the incrustation will be dislodged and will appear in the tap.
- SAMPLE 2 This water is of a similar character to sample number one and the opinion in respect of that sample is also applicable to this sample.
- SAMPLE 3 The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.
- SAMPLE 4 The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

There are only two dwellings (both farms) in the Urban Area without a public water supply and both these could be supplied from the existing mains on request.

The remainder of the population of 8,740 housed in some 2,613 dwellings, all have water within the curtilage of the premises.

(1) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

Sewerage:

Up to the end of January, 1964, the majority of the work in connection with the laying of the trunk sewer and pumping mains had been completed and reinstatement of various roads which had been disturbed was in progress.

Pumping Stations:

Work was well in advance on two of the main pumping stations at Golftyn and Dock Road whilst the preparatory work was in progress on the third pumping station, in Wepre.

Sewage Disposal Works:

Works was in progress on the concrete piers and chamber for the inlet works and the settling tanks and storm tanks had been almost completed. The channel walls of one humus tank had also been constructed. The centre column of the filter distributor machines had been erected and work was in progress on the walls of the main pumping station superstructure.

General:

Weather conditions during the Winter had been better than expected and work had progressed satisfactorily despite a reduced labour force. It is anticipated that the whole of the work should be completed by August and that when operating, the works will cater for an initial population of 10,000 with adequate provision for expansion to accommodate a population of 20,000.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS:

The outlets of two streams into the River are contiguous with the outlets of the sewerage and at a high tide this causes back flooding of the streams, with a consequent deposit.

(3) PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Public cleansing is carried out satisfactorily.

(4) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. This refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a centrally situated site. This tip is levelled daily by using a Ferguson Tractor fitted with a earthmover blade and covering material is obtained from a sandpit owned by the Council.

Insecticides are used to control insects, and the Rodent Operator carries out regular control measures against rats.

(5) SMOKE ABATEMENT:

Because of doubts regarding the availability of solid smokeless fuels, no steps have been taken to extend the existing smoke control area, in which housing development is still taking place.

(6) SWIMMING BATH AND POOLS.

Mr. W.H. Camps, the Manager of the Council's Swimming Bath and Assembly Hall has supplied the following information on the Swimming Bath:-

" The Swimming Bath was opened on the 12th of August, 1961. It lies on the south side of the Civic Centre. The size of the Pool is 110 ft. long and 42 ft. wide, this length allows for National Events to be held there. It is 3 ft. deep at the shallow end and 11 ft. 6 ins. at the deep end.

The whole of the bath surround is tiled with non-slip tiles, and the pool is tiled with blue tiles, this gives a very pleasant effect upon the water.

The Bath is provided with a 1 metre and a 3 metre spring board, also a 3 metre firm board, so diving competitions can take place.

Alongside the Bath are the changing rooms, and clothes storage rooms, shower baths, toilets and foot baths are conveniently placed for the use of the bathers.

The pool holds 188,000 gallons of water, every four hours this water goes through a filtration and sterilisation process, it is drawn by pumps from the deep end of the Pool, it then goes through strainers, and then on to the Sand Pressure Filters. After filtration, it is rehoated, and chlorine is then injected into it to sterilize it.

The chlorine is used not only as a sterilizing agent, although that is its main function, but also as an active strong oxidising agent performing many other useful functions in the process of water treatment.

The water is then returned to the pool at the shallow end of the Bath.

The Bath Staff take tests every three hours to ensure that the water is kept at the very high standard laid down by the Ministry of Health. The Public Health Inspector also takes samples from the pool at varying times, these are then sent to a Laboratory where the water is put through a much stricter test than can be carried out at the

Baths, reports are sent to the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector and myself.

The heat for the Baths is produced by two oil burning boilers, and is thermatically controlled. These boilers also supply the hot water for the showers and wash basins etc.

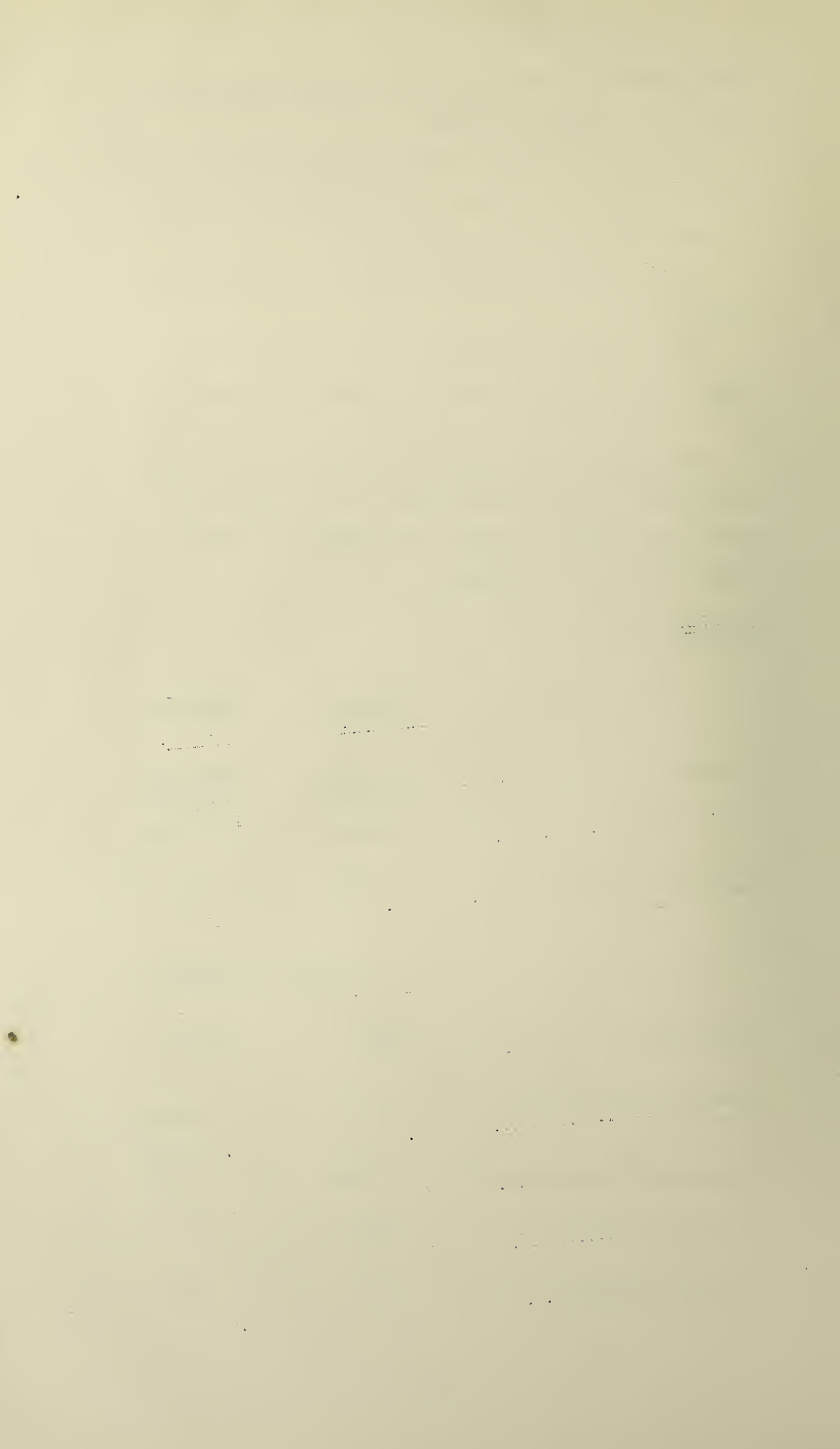
During the year under review, 195,235 people attended the swimming baths,

The schools sent 18,696 children during the year and the Swimming Instructor at the Baths gave 1,884 private lessons."

During the year 20 samples of water were taken from the Swimming Bath for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory, whilst two samples were analysed by the Public Analyst who reported as follows:-

ANALYSIS.

	<u>Sample 1.</u>	<u>Sample 2.</u>
Appearance	Clear and Colourless.	Clear and Colourless.
Odour	Chlorinous.	Chlorinous.
Reaction, pH.....	7.5	8.1
- parts per million -		
Total solids.....	1,458	1,151
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia.....	0.0	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia...	0.28	0.08
Nitrogen as Nitrites.....	nil	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates.....	12	11.0



Chlorides, as Cl.....	441	400
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.....	1.9	0.9
Total Hardness.....	79	37
Temporary Hardness.....	79	37
Permanent Hardness.....	0	0
Alkalinity.....	400	280
Free Chlorine.....	0.9	0.15
Potassium as K.....	15	11.8
Anionic synthetic detergents...	-	0.3
Manganese, as Mn.....	-	Less than 0.025
Cyanides and Thiocyanates.....	Nil	-

OPINIONS.

SAMPLE NUMBER 1.

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory, although attention is drawn to the rather high residual chlorine.
Sample taken (inlet end) 6.6.1963.

SAMPLE NUMBER 2.

The condition of the bath is satisfactory.
Sample taken 5.9.1963.

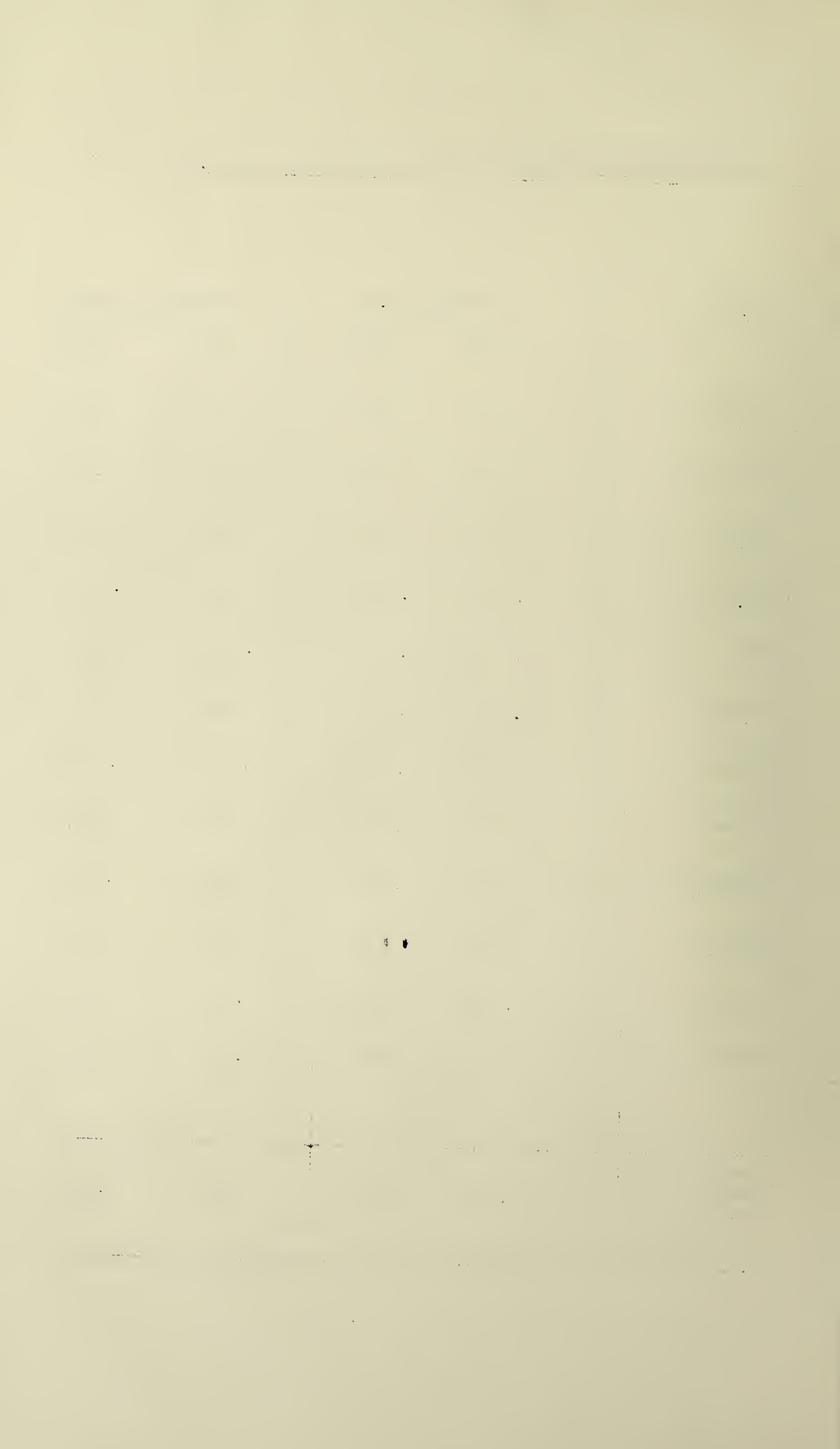
(7) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

At the end of 1959 two stations were equipped for the measurement of atmospheric pollution at Bryn Deva School and Wepre Hall Gardens.

The monthly readings during 1963 compared with those for 1962 were as follows:-

(A) MEASUREMENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE WITH LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS.

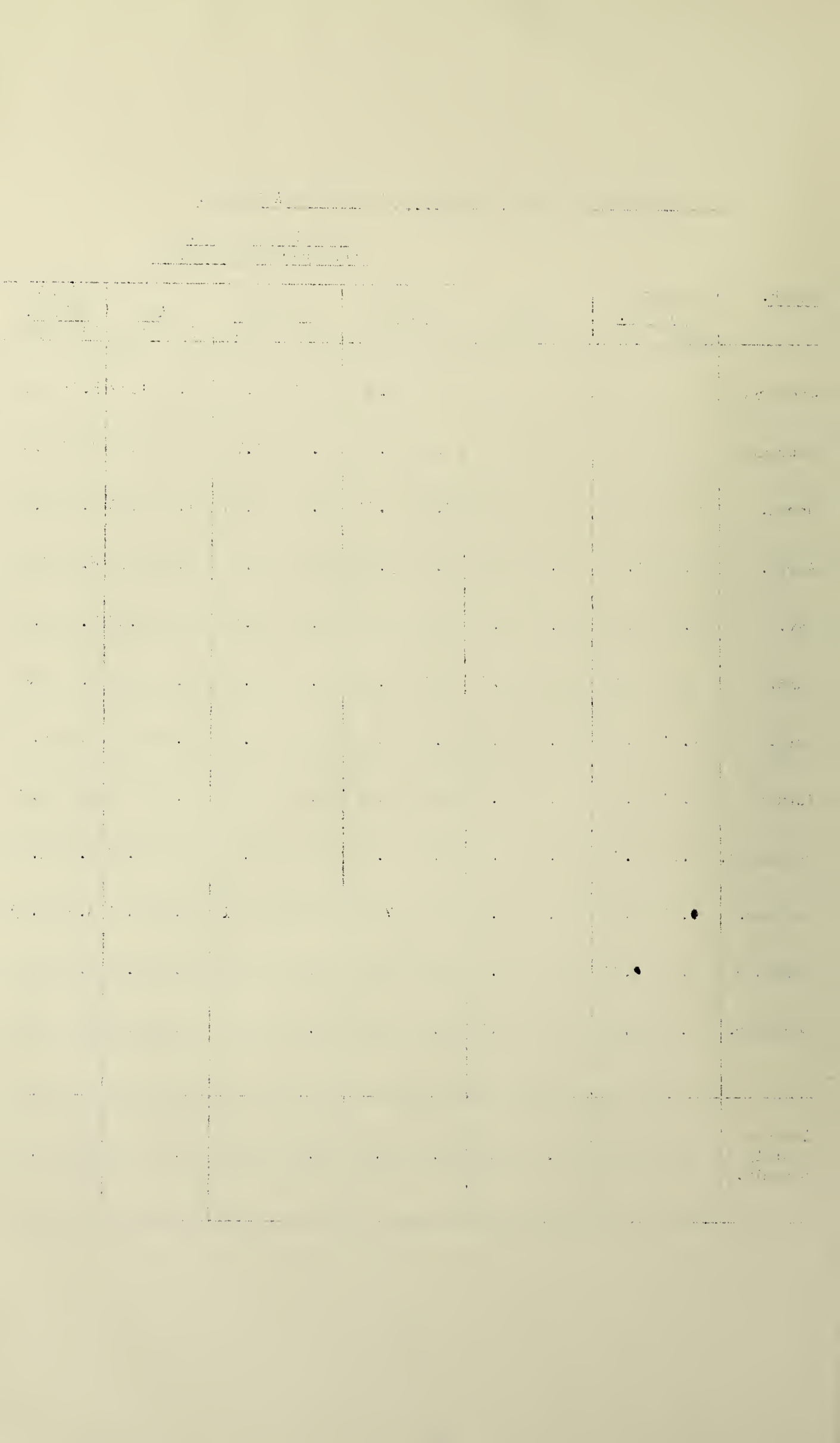
<u>MONTH.</u>	<u>BRYN DEVA SCHOOL.</u>		<u>WEPRE HALL GARDENS.</u>	
	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>
January.	1.23	3.95	0.39	1.91
February.	1.28	3.02	0.59	1.31
March.	1.37	1.35	0.66	0.54
April.	1.15	1.13	0.58	0.20
May.	0.55	1.17	0.25	0.27
June.	0.46	0.83	0.20	0.34
July.	0.69	0.73	0.28	0.29
August.	0.26	0.68	0.28	0.32
September.	0.45	0.57	0.22	0.17
October.	0.91	0.59	0.33	0.27
November.	1.29	1.31	0.32	0.45
December.	2.25	2.22	1.01	0.86
Average Monthly Reading.	0.99	1.46	0.43	0.58

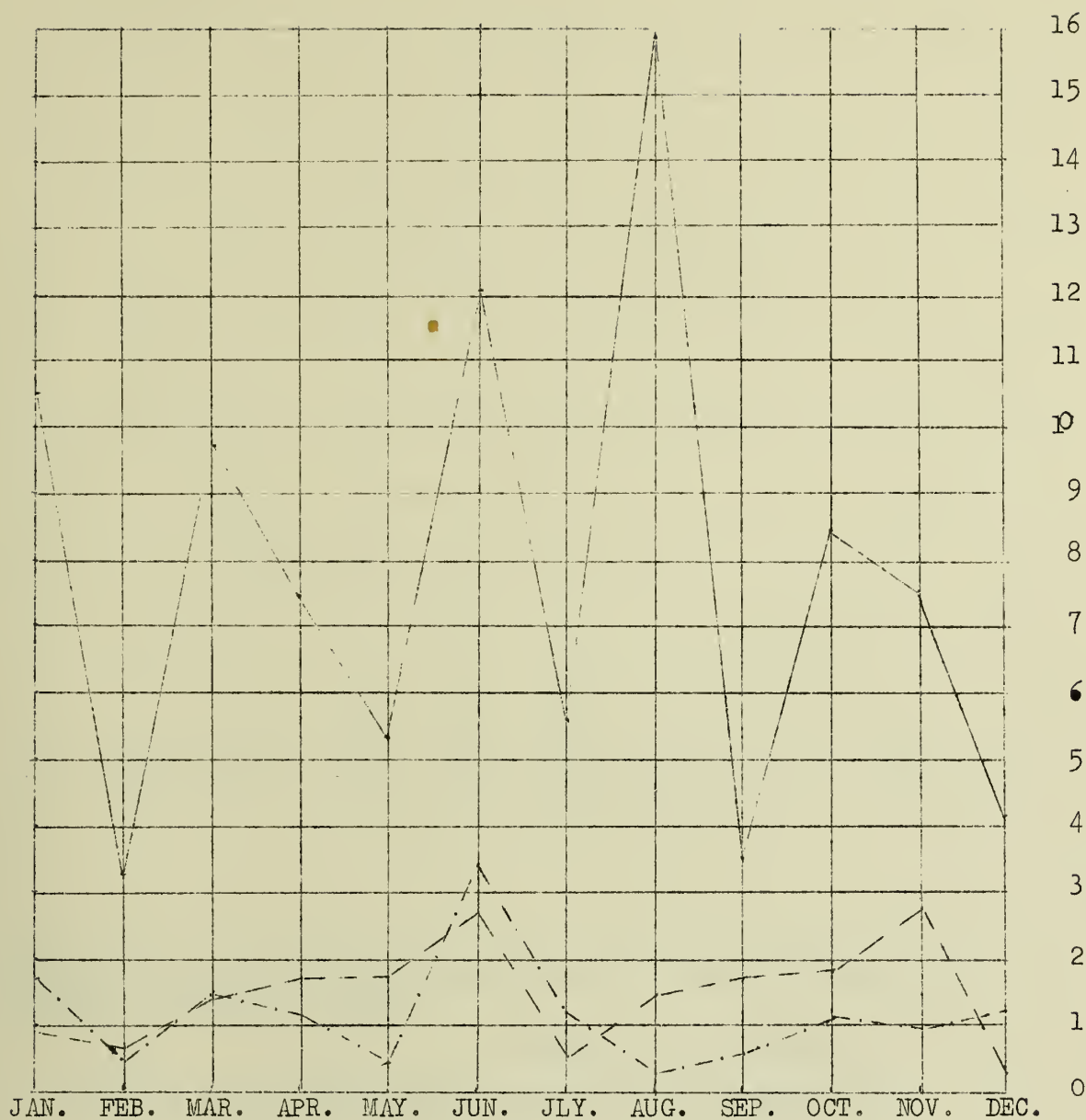


(B) MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL.

Deposited Matter.
Tons per square mile.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>in ins.</u>		<u>Ph</u> <u>Value.</u>		<u>Soluble.</u>		<u>Insoluble</u>		<u>Ash</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Solids.</u>	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963.
January.	2.13	0.95	5.5	4.6	5.50	7.88	3.21	2.68	1.79	1.72	8.71	10.56
February.	1.02	0.71	4.9	4.9	2.29	2.18	0.79	1.14	0.50	0.47	3.08	3.32
March.	0.95	1.42	4.5	5.6	4.27	5.74	2.35	4.03	1.49	1.55	6.62	9.77
April.	2.13	1.77	5.4	4.9	2.22	5.03	4.47	2.55	3.48	1.17	6.69	7.58
May.	2.25	1.78	5.8	5.6	6.72	4.23	4.37	1.11	3.51	0.47	11.09	5.34
June.	1.10	2.76	6.0	4.7	3.41	6.74	1.42	5.33	1.19	3.42	4.83	12.07
July.	1.14	0.60	5.8	4.4	1.79	2.75	3.97	2.92	2.25	1.17	5.76	5.67
August.	2.64	1.54	5.6	6.7	14.26	15.07	12.93	0.84	1.92	0.27	27.19	15.91
September.	3.19	1.73	5.9	5.1	4.97	2.08	3.48	1.54	2.12	0.67	8.45	3.62
October.	0.99	1.89	6.0	4.5	1.52	7.28	2.38	1.21	0.99	1.11	3.90	8.49
November.	1.38	2.84	6.0	5.3	1.42	6.44	2.02	1.21	0.70	0.97	3.44	7.65
December.	1.93	0.31	5.1	5.1	11.19	2.75	2.05	1.41	1.36	1.24	13.24	4.16
Average Monthly Deposit.	1.74	1.53	5.5	5.12	4.96	5.68	3.62	2.16	1.78	1.19	8.58	7.85





DEPOSIT GAUGE AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL: MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

DURING THE PERIOD: JANUARY 1963 - DECEMBER 1963.

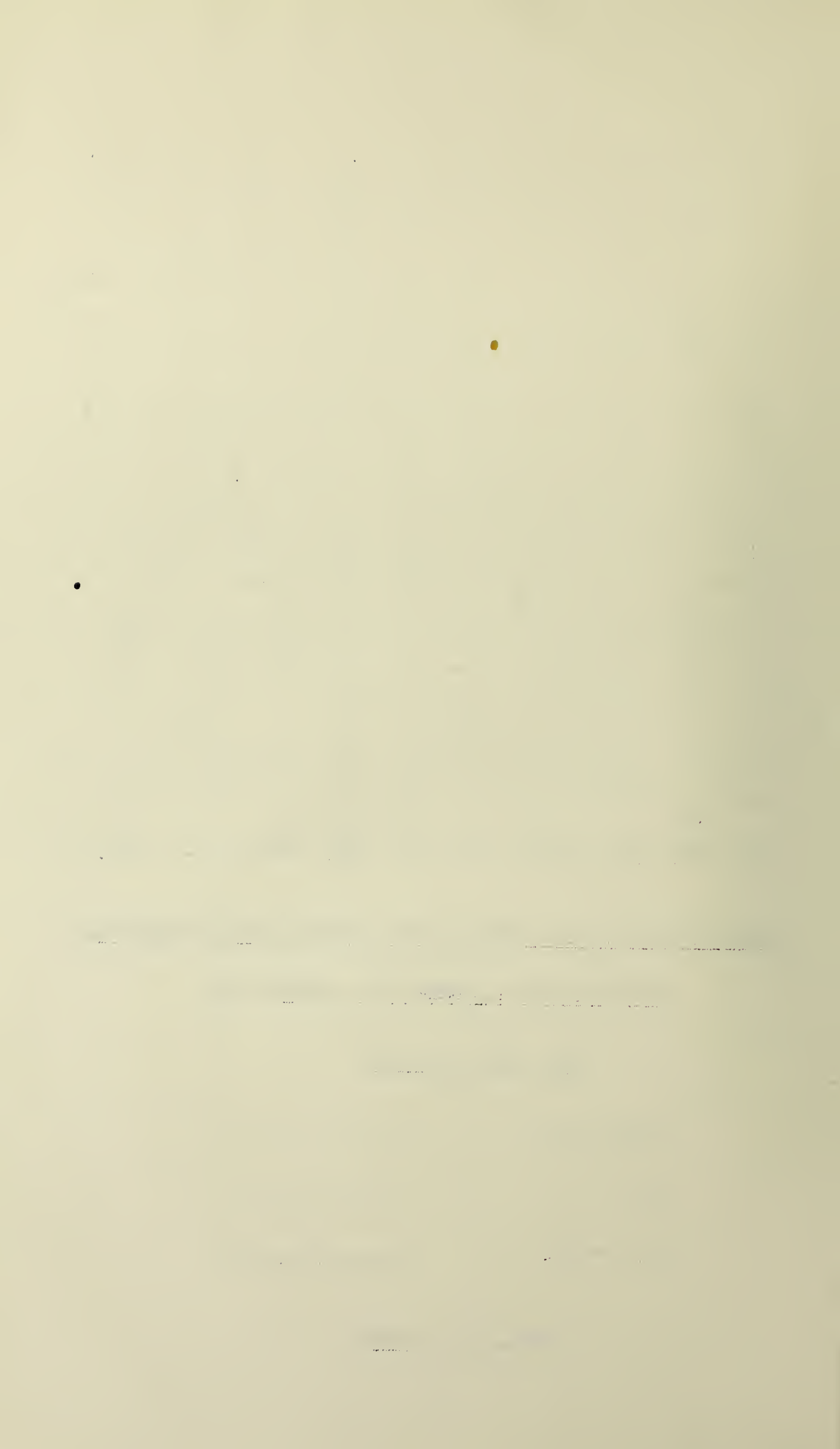
Scale $\frac{3}{8}$ " - 1 ton.

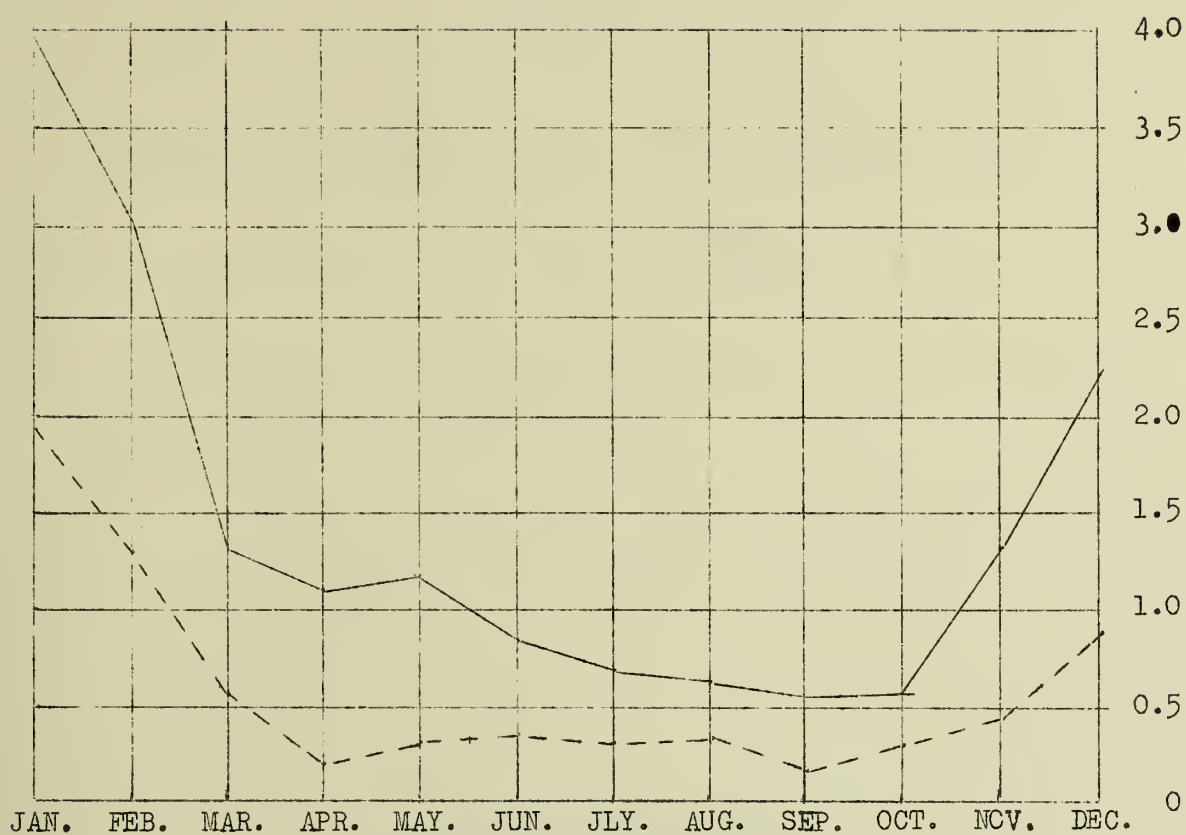
Inches of rain: -----

Ash: -.-.-.-.-

Total solids: _____

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 1 month.





THE ABOVE IS A GRAPH TO SHOW M'gs OF SO 3 PER DAY COLLECTED BY 100 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH 'A' PbO2.

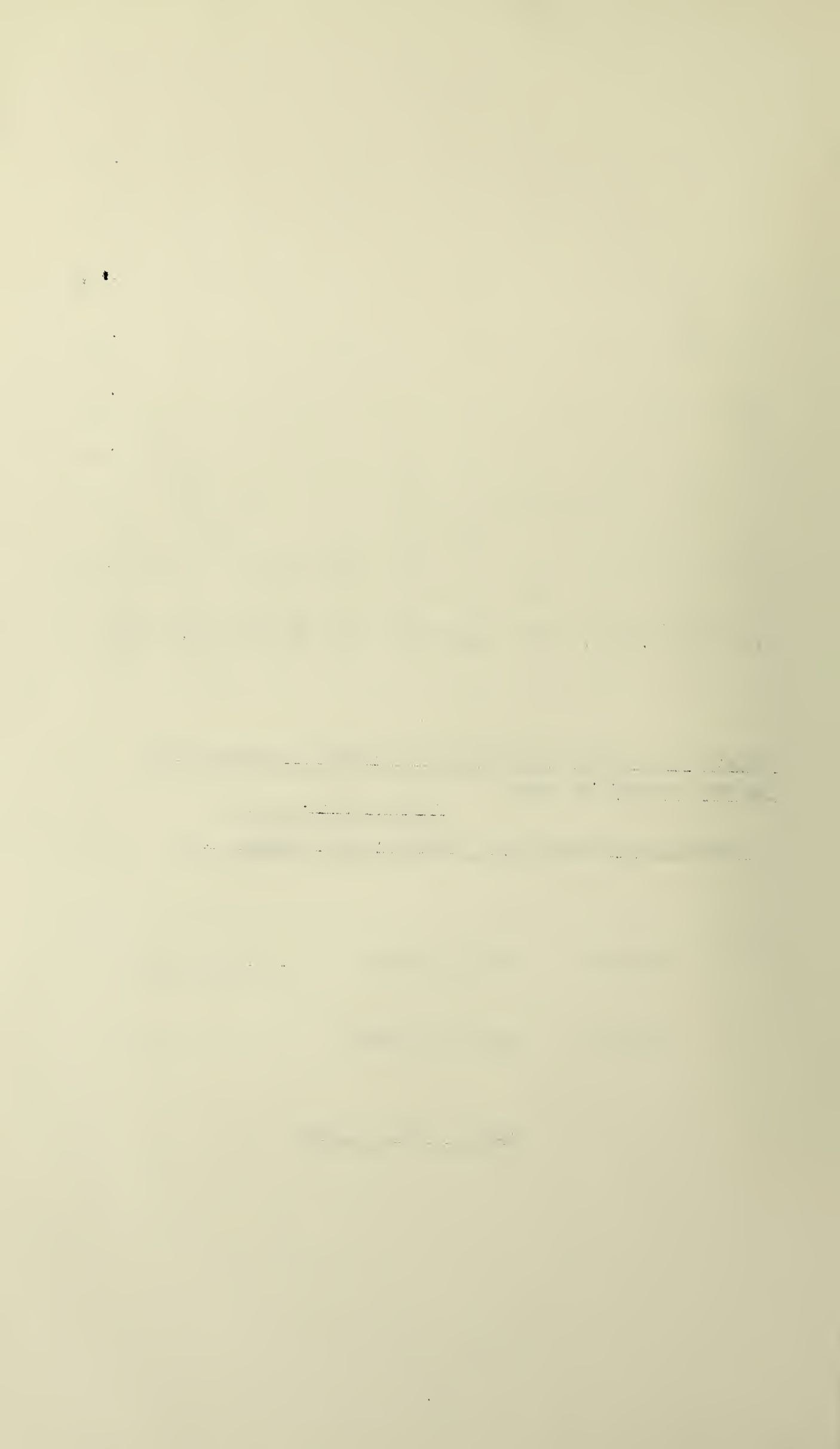
Scale - $\frac{1}{2}$ " - .5 M'gs.

COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD: JANUARY 1963 - DECEMBER 1963.

APPARATUS - BRYN DEVA SCHOOL

APPARATUS - VEPRE HALL GARDENS

Scale - $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1 month.



SECTION D.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES GENERALLY.

Premises where infections occurred were disinfected when necessary.

Bedding from deceased cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was destroyed, payments being made to the owner.

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NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1963.

Measles.....	28
Scarlet Fever.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3

TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES NOTIFIED).

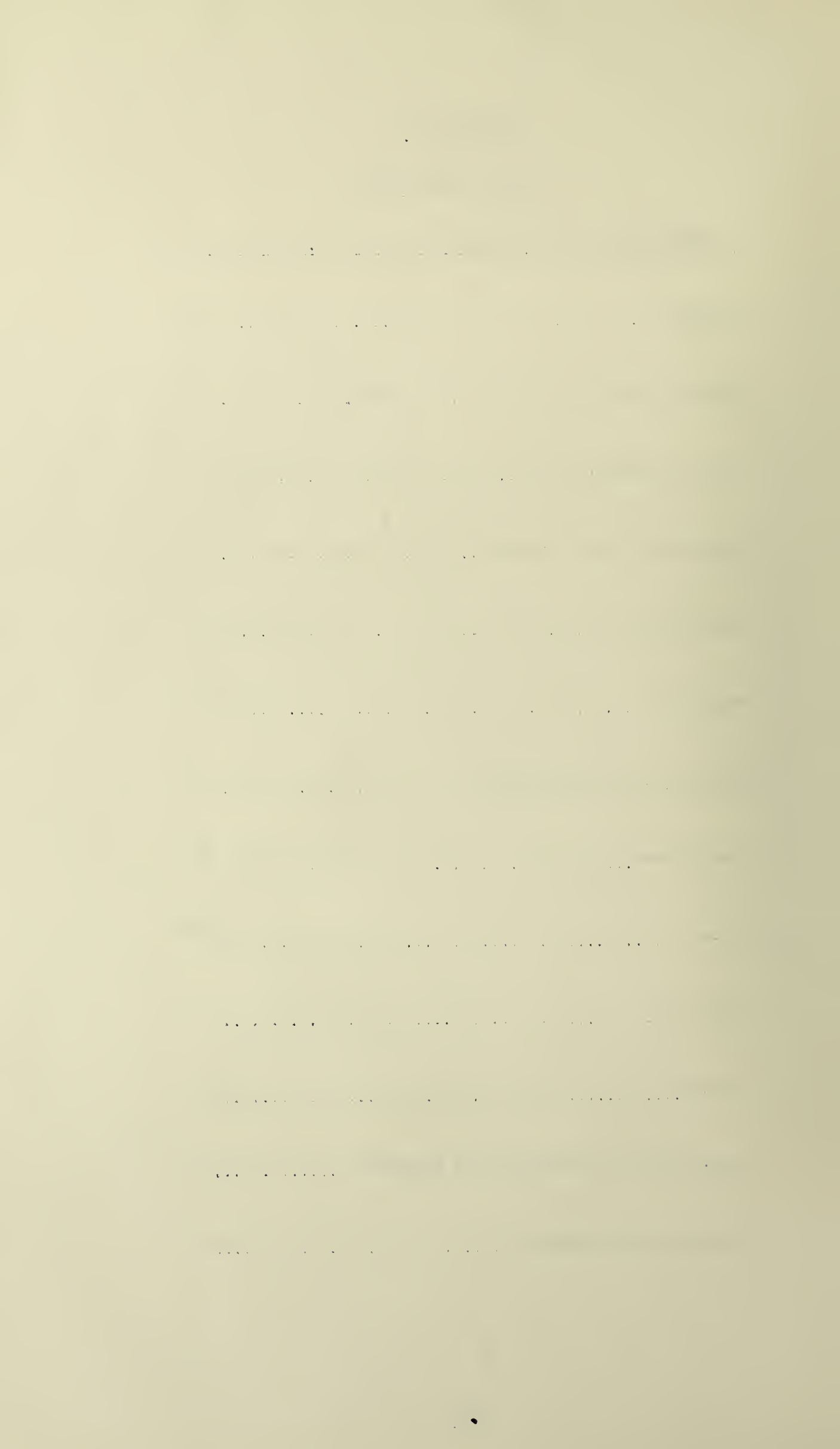
Pulmonary.....	6
Non Pulmonary.....	1

SECTION E.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

(1) NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA.

Butchers	10
Licensed Premises	11
Cafes, Restaurants etc	5
Canteens and School Kitchens	6
Fish Friers	5
Fishmongers	0
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	0
Greengrocers	8
Grocers	27
Bakehouses	2
General	5
Manufacture of Cooked Meats and Sausages	4
Wholesale Meat Supply	1



(2) NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

1 ...	...	For the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream (complete cold mix).	Nil.
2 ...	...	For the storage and sale of ice cream.	25
3 ...	...	For the manufacture of cooked meats and sausages.	4

(3) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

1 ...	...	Ice cream premises.	51
2 ...	...	Manufacture of cooked meats and sausages.	65

(4) EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Publicity material was distributed to various food premises and schools.

(5) METHOD AND DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

- (a) Tinned goods etc., are buried in the Council's refuse tip after all containers have been opened.
- (b) Meat and offal condemned at the Slaughterhouse in the District is dyed and the owners are permitted to dispose of it to an animal by-product firm in the neighbouring District, and to a Mink Farm.

(6) SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

No special examinations were made of any stock or consignment of food.

(7) ICE CREAM HEAT TREATMENT REGULATIONS.

Samples were taken from retailers registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, and were reported on as follows -

Ice Cream Samples.

Grade 1	-	4
Grade 2	-	2
Grade 3	-	1

- - - - -

Ice lollie Samples. - 2

All registered retailers sell pre-packed ice cream. A number of retailers from outside the Area visit the District in the evenings and at week-ends selling loose ice cream. Mainly in vehicles fitted for the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream.

The standard of hygiene in these vehicles was satisfactory.

(8) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Whilst traders in the main have brought their premises up to standard, difficulties continue because the employees do not use the equipment properly and because frequent changes of staff in the shops makes training and education in food hygiene difficult.

The use of mobile shops in the newly developed areas still continues, but new traders invariably commence with inadequate vehicles and facilities for their business.

(9) MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the District, of which one is a small Slaughterhouse handling the requirements of the Occupier, while the other Slaughterhouse is operated by a Wholesale Supply Company which supplies meat in the Deeside Area and part of Cheshire.

Most of the slaughtering is carried out in the late afternoon and evenings on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays and Sunday mornings and afternoons. To carry out an efficient inspection of this meat it has been necessary for the inspection to be made outside normal hours and 330 hours overtime were worked during the year.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle Ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses.
Number killed	1174	61	4	10,342	1,567	Nil.
Number inspected	1174	61	4	10,342	1,567	Nil.

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI.

Whole carcass condemned	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil.
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.	167	12	Nil	143	43	Nil.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	14.3	20.0	25.0	1.3	2.7	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil

CYSTICERCOSIS.

Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OTHER FOOD STUFFS CONDEMNED.

Items of food weighing 132 lbs. 8 ozs.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAR).

There are no shellfish beds in the Area.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF
THE YEAR 1963 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CONNAH'S QUAY IN THE
COUNTY OF FLINTSHIRE.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

<u>PREMISES.</u>	<u>NUMBER ON REGISTER.</u>	<u>Number of:-</u>		
		<u>INSPECTIONS.</u>	<u>WRITTEN NOTICES.</u>	<u>OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23	14	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers premises).	22	52	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:-	47	68	Nil	Nil

(2) CASES IN WHICH "DEFECTS" WERE FOUND (IF THE DEFECTS ARE DISCOVERED AT THE PREMISES ON TWO, THREE OR MORE SEPARATE OCCASIONS THEY SHOULD BE RECKONED AS TWO, THREE OR MORE 'CASES').

<u>PARTICULARS.</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:</u>				<u>NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED.</u>
	<u>FOUND</u>	<u>REMEDIED.</u>	<u>REFERRED.</u>		
			<u>TO H.M. INSPECTOR</u>	<u>BY H.M. INSPECTOR.</u>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)					
Overcrowding (S.2.)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)					
Inneffective drainage of floors (S.6.)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.):-					
a) Insufficient.					
b) Unsuitable or defective.					
c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).					
TOTAL:-					

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.
 (Sections 110 & 111)

There are no outworkers registered in this District.

